

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

W. P. CANADAY, - Business Manager
J. C. MANN, - Managing Editor

Friday, August 23, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
OF Massachusetts.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:
1. E. D. Bassett, of Tyrrell.
2. William F. Loftin, of Lonoke.
3. J. L. Jackson, of Marion.
4. Thomas M. Ashe, of Orange.
5. S. A. Douglass, of Rockingham.
6. W. H. Moore, of Lincoln.
7. James G. Blamey, of Rowan.
8. James M. Justice, of Rutherford.

KEEP BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to Presidential and Congressional elections. THOUGH WE HEARTILY WISH IT COULD BE MADE TO APPLY TO ALL OTHERS.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to Peaceful and Contented Homes. THEY MUST FEND POVERTY AT THEIR FINSIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGE OF CHILDREN.—*HORACE GREENEY, Tribune, May 1st, 1861.*

From the Tribune, 1871.

"I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable ku klux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the ku klux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger."

Work.
An infamous article, with the above title appeared in the Raleigh Standard, in 1868, which was immediately repudiated by the proprietors of the paper, and the writer discharged. Although this was done immediately and the article denounced by every Republican paper in the State, several Democratic papers keep extracts of this article standing at the head of their editorial columns. We are reliably informed that the writer of this article is one of the editors of the New York Tribune, now the leading Greeley organ of the United States.

"I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proceed to some shocking to humanity; they admit of neither excuse or justification; they violate every obligation which law and nature imposes upon men; they show that the parties engaged were brutes, insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion. The day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even justice shall not overtake them, there is one tribunal from which there is no hope. It is to their own judgment—that tribunal which sits in the breast of every living man—that small, still voice that thrills through the heart—the soul of the mind, and as it speaks, gives happiness or torture—the voice of conscience, the voice of God. If it has not already spoken to them in tones which have startled them in the enormity of their crimes, it will do so before long."

Bar and River Improvements.
It is much to be regretted that our citizens do not receive, as heretofore, the able reports of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, upon the progress of the important work at the mouth of our river. It seems to us that some means ought to be provided, so that the monthly visits of the Committee may be made. The expense would not be very large.

Our citizens, it seems, are not giving the attention and labor to the matter, which is of such vast importance to the future of Wilmington. In view of our early connection by railroad with the Western cities, we are likely to become an exporting and importing place of note.

We cannot, however, succeed in making a success without a harbor of, with sufficient depth of water, to admit vessels of a larger capacity than we now do. In order to control the trade, the difficulties in the navigation of the bar and river must be removed. The work now going on it is thought, will remedy the difficulties and give us a channel unobstructed to the ocean for vessels of 16 feet and upwards.

Among other things Mr. Sumner calls President Grant "the great quarreler." The greatest of quarrelers calls him "great." The vanity of Mr. Sumner is certainly prodigious, when, because the President dared to treat the Senator as he did everybody else, he should be accused of a desire to quarrel. When Mr. Sumner ceased to support the Republican party, then only then, did the President cease to desire his counsel. It is a fact however, that Mr. Sumner has had more feuds, more quarrels with his fellow Senators and officials of the government, than all the other Senators of the United States. He has had quarrels with half the Senators now at Washington and is not on speaking terms with nine members of the Senate. Verily, it may be said of Mr. Sumner that he is

Judge Settle which is summed up in a council that the Judge is not elected, and this is the editor's only point, and while he cries out so loudly, *fraud*, we call his attention to the fact that the Republicans did not expect to elect Judge Settle, nor did they expect to get but two members of Congress. The last legislature of North Carolina fixed the congressional districts without regard to anything else but to elect democratic members. When the State is redistricted we expect this will be changed. We have only space to call the editor's attention to a map of North Carolina and ask him to survey the geographical shape and situation of the Seven Congressional Districts—and then be silent.

In the same issue are two letters from a correspondent dated Wilmington Aug. 11th and 12th. The writer feels very bad at the defeat of all chances for Greeley in the present or future, he therefore sheds lots of ink over the willingness of Mr. Sumner to be a stump speech of an hour or more. Everything is there, every accusation which President Grant's enemies can bring up. Show so contemptibly little that it can only excite the ridicule of intelligent men.

The voice of the Nation will accord to Gen. Grant's honesty of purpose, ability, patriotism and the like. This country has given him a successful administration, amid difficulties that appeared insurmountable.

What is Thought of Greeley's Fitness.

Horace Greeley himself is acknowledged to be peculiarly unfit for the Presidency. This testimony comes from every source.

Jeremiah Black says: "While he may be the most available man he is certainly the most unfit for the Presidency."

Horace White of the Chicago Tribune, declared nearly a year ago that Greeley's unfitness for executive office was notorious.

Carl Schurz accepts him as a necessity. The Springfield Republican declares him weak and vacuous, approachable only to those who flatter him and easily gulled by hypocrites.

The Nation declares that his election would inaugurate a gigantic system of robbery and corruption, and that Greeley is notoriously surrounded by the worst New York city politicians.

Stephens of Georgia, says that he is a booted crow, which may be swallowed, but for which he has no barker.

Other prominent men in the country have compared him to Ipeasac, so that there never was a man nominated by any party against whose character and fitness there has been so unanimous a testimony.

But why are the clans rolled up in his support? What is the might and of Union that leads so many into the support of a notoriously unfit man, and for whom they confess they have no sympathy? In the first place there is the ordinary patronage of the Government, consisting of some fifty thousand appointments, and beyond are booming up and in preparation about five hundred million dollars' worth of cotton claims and claims for the destruction of property in the late war, North and South, which can only be secured by a change of administration and of administrative influences.

President Grant.

Among the enemies of Republicanism are many sharp, shrewd and hungry office seekers, who are constantly on the lookout to find something wrong; some accusation against President Grant. Yet how little have these busy-bodies extenuated.

Among the faults attributed to him are these:

He is accused of receiving presents. This is not so. No living human being can prove that President Grant has received the value of one dollar as a gift since he has been Chief Magistrate of the United States.

He is accused of appointing his relatives to office. The fact is, and it can be substantiated by clouds of witnesses that he has thirteen relatives of himself and family in office, mostly of small importance. Eleven of these were appointed by Presidents Lincoln and Johnson and two by President Grant. Accuse "anything to beat Grant" man, how many head-sheds has the calculation of the number of the President's relatives.

How Charles Sumner, in a most extraordinary speech and a still more bitter letter arraigns President Grant for all his sins of omission and commission, in the strongest language. After months of investigation and labor, with a heart full of anger, the indictment is given to the American people—and what trash it is!

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While we have no doubt of the skill and knowledge of the officers in charge of the work, yet, we dislike to see the waning interest of our merchants, to what is to them of incalculable value.

Greeleyism.

The enthusiasm with which the old line Democrats greeted the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Baltimore Convention is fast dying out. Numbers have announced themselves as bitterly opposed to him, and therefore unwilling to assist in his nomination. Numbers of prominent politicians have declared for Grant, and actively entered the campaign for him. The capitalists, the conservative element of the country,

after a second sober thought, have concluded that it will not do to trust the

entitled to the rank of "the greatest of quarrelers." Nor have his quarrels been confined to public men and nation men, or, if report is true, his domestic life has been the frequent scene of strife.

Republicans may rest happy from the fear of President Grant committing any wrong act in the future, judging by the experience of the past. The executive of a nation of fifty millions of people with almost unbounded power and patronage, has had all the crimes, misdemeanors, faults, mistakes of three years of power condensed, embellished by all the bitterness which hatred and vindictiveness of which Mr. Sumner is capable, into a stump speech of an hour or more. Everything is there, every accusation which President Grant's enemies can bring up. Show so contemptibly little that it can only excite the ridicule of intelligent men.

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We repeat Greeley is getting easier to beat every day. Should the Louisville Convention nominate a "straight out" Democrat, then is the white hatted Chappaqua farmer left out in the cold.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS has written a letter to his colored fellow-citizens, appealing to them to stand by the Republican party and to vote for Grant and Wilson in the coming contest. Mr. Douglass makes four points: First, that emancipation has been effected by the Republican party, and that is if Greeley had been President instead of Abraham Lincoln the colored people would to-day be in a worse bondage than ever before.

Second, the colored people have abundant reason to be satisfied with the present Administration. Third, a vote for the nominees of the Democratic party now puts in danger all the great blessings and privileges that have been gained since 1861. The fourth point is an appeal and a warning to the colored race. He says: "Be not deceived. With Grant our security is unquestionable, our happiness will be made lasting. With Greeley we would enter upon a sea of trouble—an unknown and anxious future. Unscrupulous advisers would be his friends. Our old foes would surround him as they even do now; and even if staunch friends should endeavor to stem the coming troubles they would be swept away with the torrent, and the great work of the Republican party prove an abortion. It cannot be that we will vote out of our entire midst to help bring about such dire results, and I pray God that when the time comes every man of our race will be found true to the cause of human rights to all."

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great commercial and financial affairs of the nation to so unskillful and erratic a man as Mr. Greeley has heretofore proved himself.

It only remains for the Republican party to thoroughly organize, and labor to reelect with overwhelming majority our great soldier and honest President, Grant. If we are honest, we can blame no one but ourselves. If we let petty strife arise and designate men mix up local grievances with the great national questions, then we may lose a town, a city, a county, and perhaps a State—perhaps, we may even lose the victory that now seems so certain; above everything we must see to it that the good State of North Carolina is carried by a large majority. The recent election of State officials, against such odds and under so many disadvantages shows that the Republican party is strong, and only requires to bring forth its strength to beat all opposition.

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The Board of Missions of the United Brethren in Christ are in annual session at Baltimore.

Judge Cantwell.

Upon the summit of a hill, in the midst of a grove, where the country is flat, and the national emblem is displayed, there used to be a statue, erected in honor of the deity of the city. Towering above the imperial edifice at its feet, the statue looked at the same time to the East and to the West; at the time past and the time to come, and the

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, August 23d, 1872.

EDITORIAL BUDGET.

— Three men were killed, and twenty wounded, in the Quaker election riots.

— More than \$2,000 has been raised in Boston, for free picnics for poor children.

— The Directors of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary have decided to locate that institution at Louisville, Kentucky.

— The iron bridge at Newcastle, Pa., across Chenango river, fell on Saturday, 10th inst., during a thunder storm. One man who sought shelter under it was killed.

— Portland, Oregon says a blast on the railroad extension near the city, threw

— "Our case" went well at Geneva, and damages, "exemplary damages," are expected. When we get the money won't there be lots of fun on this side sharing it out.

— The impeachment farce at Saratoga has come to an end, and the honorable managers are hunting for a verdict. If, as has been generally intimated, the Senators agreed on a verdict before hearing any testimony, we may expect they will not be long "out."

— The Japanese Embassy, on leaving for Europe, addressed to the Secretary of State at Washington a very courteous letter, acknowledging his private and official acts of kindness, and also the attentions which they have received in various cities during their stay in this country.

— Elisha Kingsburn, a gambler, who had resided in San Francisco since 1847, shot himself through the heart about a week since while walking on New Montgomery street. He was a native of Salem, Mass., and was formerly one of the richest men of his class in California. He died entirely destitute.

— The yellow fever man-of-war Numa has been towed away from Staten Island, to the great delight of the inhabitants. We think the Health Commissioners acted wisely in compelling her removal. There may not have been any danger in her close proximity, but we prefer yellow fever at a distance.

— Blanton Duncan, in behalf of the anti-Greeley Democratic Executive Committee, has issued a circular, dated Louisville, August 6, denunciatory of the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and recommending measures for the appointment of delegates to the Louisville Convention of the 3d of September. It is rumored that Chas. O'Connor is likely to be the Presidential candidate of that convention.

— In accordance with a letter from Gerrit Smith to the President, asking for the release of certain Ku Klux prisoners now confined in the Albany Penitentiary, the Attorney General, to whom the President referred the letter, has sent Col. Whitley, Chief of the Government Detective Corps, to visit the institution where the prisoners are confined and to make a complete investigation into their condition. He has reported all the facts to the Department.

— As our readers already know, Christine Nilsson was married a few days ago to the Abbot of Westminster Abbey. All the world is in an uproar.

— Gen Banks, it is said, will be rewarded

AN INFANT.

O child! O new-born denizen
Of life's great city! on thy head
The glory of the morn is shed
Like a celestial benison!
Here at the portal doth thou stand,
And with thy little hand
Thou openest the mysterious gate
Into the future's undiscovered land.
What astrology of fear or hope
Doth cast the horoscope?
Like the moon's own, Doth it appear,
A little strip of silver light,
And widening outward into night,
The shadowy disc of future years.
A prophecy and intimation,
A pale and feeble admiration,
Of the great world of light; that lies
Behind all human destinies.

TANBARK.

The Louisville Convention promises to be an affair of no mean proportion.

The New Haven Palladium refers to the Tribune as "Mr. Greeley's melancon."

The Gosport Independent says the Greeleyites held a "blue mass meeting" there the other night.

Garrison Davis is to make a speech through with it some time in December.

An F. V., out in the cold,
Blood vomiting quite freely;
What all the Southern Chiv. so bold?
Said he, "I've swalloed Greeley."

Mrs. Partington awakes from a long slumber to say that she thinks thinking of shaking hands across the bloody sarcasm is all tomfoolery.

The Richmond Whig published a card in 1853, offering \$2,500 for Horace Greeley's head. Some of the Whig's enemies now declare that this was only a joke, and that if it did not believe then, nor has it at any time since believed, that Greeley's head was worth over 12 cents.

The Raleigh rebel who writes up Conservative victories which never happened, must be the same one who wrote up the rebel victories during the war.

A brother of Julian publishes a paper at Richmond, or rather did publish a paper. He does it no more. It became "Liberal," and immediately departed this life.

Greeley was a mighty bitter pill to swallow, but our party was mighty sick." And now the poor fellows have had to take a big dose of North Carolina bitters.

Gratz Brown has been "indisposed" again, this time in Kentucky. Gratz is always indisposed whenever he gets within range of a bottle. He is indisposed to leave it.

Hint to Confederate organs about commenting on election returns: If the election appears to be in your favor, call it a "key note;" if it proves to be against you, call it a fraud.

San Francisco Democrats deny that they fired a hundred guns on account of the Greeley "victory" in North Carolina. Their artillery was brought out merely to frighten away the approaching comet.

Horace Greeley, in his speech at Portland, denounced the Tammany ring, but omitted to tell the people that every despised Tammany thief is a Greeley man, and without the votes of these scoundrels Horace Greeley will not carry the city of New York.

A Greeley pole ninety feet high, with a big white hat on it, has been raised in Morrow, Ohio. It is noticed as a remarkable coincidence that the crowds of the neighborhood all roost on it.

It is astonishing the number of things that produce intoxication. In New Haven Mr. B. Gratz Brown did it with soft shell crabs, and later, in Kentucky, it was peaches! Everything he eats flies to his head.

It was a long time before the Confederates South and North would admit that Grant had won the victory in the Wilderness battles. So it is now. But the triumph in North Carolina is not the less sure, for all that.

Mr. Greeley is understood to be for the compensation of the losses of the South in the war. A good many of his followers would like to have him compensate them for their losses in North Carolina.

Gen Banks, it is said, will be rewarded

thereby by being tendered the Greeley ticket. John Quincy Adams, who has for several years been the standing Democratic candidate for Governor, repudiates Greeley.

One Mason H. Cummins writes to the New York Tribune that he "fought for four years under the so-called rebel flag," and therefore he supports Greeley. Those who still talk of the "so-called rebel flag" generally support the man who favored secession.

The Hartford (Conn.) Post, noticing Gen. Butler's speech at Haverhill, says: "We don't know as Butler's company is worth rejoicing over; but it is worth while to notice which way he has concluded to jump, for he has a good scent for coming events."

A young lady recently wrote to H. G., asking him for the best remedy for dandruff. He replied by saying go West, young woman, go West and apply to some frisky tribe of Indians. They remove dandruff by a simple remedy and warrant it never to return.

Democrats will hereafter receive reports of Greeley gains with incredulity. The North Carolina election punctures the game of brag with which Greeleyites have been conducting the canvass. Those who believe in the final victory of Grant have materially increased in numbers the past week.

The Liberals are seeking to induce Senator Sumner to make speeches in Maine and Vermont before the elections in those States, and also at an early day in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. They expect he will do it, and we hope so.

Application was received at Binghamton, a few days since, for a Grant Democratic speaker to attend a poll raising in Tioga county, Pa., to which none were invited but Democratic Grant men. That "tidal wave" is swelling on.

The Democratic defeat in North Carolina and Louisville, Ky., seem to have had as bracing an effect on the straight out Democrats as they have on the Greeleyites. Every day adds strength to the movement for a straight convention.

Notwithstanding the ardent affection of many of the former secession papers for Mr. Greeley, they cannot help expressing their ill feelings in a scurrilous feeling. Speaking of what it costed us a Democratic victory in New Hampshire, the *Palladium* says:

Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, whose Democracy has long been beyond the possibility of question, names a dozen of his personal and political friends to sustain the statement that the Greeley campaign in that State must fail, and that adhesion to it is the worst blow the party can receive.

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The Matson Journal tells us North Carolina gave a Republican majority when it says: "The common school system must have been doing an uncommon good work. Another year or two of common schooling and we hope to hear of no more Confederate election frauds in North Carolina in the name of 'Liberal reform!'"

To a reporter who interviewed ex-Senator Thayer of Nebraska, at the Republican headquarters in New York, that sanguine politician expressed entire confidence in the ability of the Republicans to carry Nebraska in November.

Nebraska has always been strongly Republican, and the tide of emigration is that constantly pouring into it is increasing the number of radicals. The influence of Senator Tipton is insignificant. He cannot control two hundred votes, and will never represent Nebraska in Congress again when his present term expires.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says certain Greeley journals evince uneasiness about the Louisville Convention and are not disposed to make so much fun over it as they were. The probability that Hon. Charles O'Connor of New York will be nominated for President by the "Straight-outs" is causing them sharp misgivings about the Democratic vote.

They know that he is a man of integrity and faithful to his principles, and that he will merit and obtain the support of every honest member of the party. With the North Carolina election and the nomination of Mr. O'Connor at Louisville in September, and Republica victory in October, the Democratic Conservative ticket will have indeed a hard row to hoe between now and November next.

Senator Morton is not a safe man to "poke sticks" at when he is making a speech. The other day, when he was extorting Greeley, Sumner & Co., for turning their political coats, Democrat in the audience yelled out: You are a turn coat yourself; you used to be a Democrat!" Instantly Mr. Morton "fixed" that portion of the crowd from which the voice proceeded, "With his glittering eye," and replied: "Why, gentlemen, I left the Democratic party twenty years ago, and the statute of limitations ought to begin to apply to my case. [Laughter.] The reason why I left the Democratic party was because of its political future, [shouts of laughter:] and the reason why I oppose it now is because of its treasonable past, [more laughter:] but these Greeley Republicans are now in love with its very suspicious present." [Laughter and spontaneous applause.]

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country:

1. During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the times. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves, decided the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It had steadily decreased, with a firm hand, the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy toward the Indians. The Pacific railroad, and similar enterprises have been generally fitted and successfully conducted; the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizens' rights secured from European Powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under most extraordinary burdens, and law bonds negotiated at lower rates.

The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite annual large reductions of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of one hundred millions a year. Great financial crisis have been averted and peace and plenty prevailed throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world.

This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not intrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

2. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor the Administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the Constitution should be cordially sustained; because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be intrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

4. The National Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally de-moralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of patronage and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public position, with practically creating a life tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties upon importation; the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the growth, industries and prosperity of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of an additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who, in the line of duty, became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with

jealous care the right of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorised claims by their former Governments, and we urge continual careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

10. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.

11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the simplest for capital and for labor the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measure for suppression of violence.

13. We denounce the public debt in any form or disguised as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom, their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. If disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

17. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and shipbuilding.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant, have commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we stand to-day upon a new and glorious path to victory.

What H. G. Knows About Secession.

"What I demand is proof that the Southern people really desire separation from the Free States. Whenever assured that such is their settled wish, I SHALL JOYFULLY COOPERATE WITH THEM TO SECURE THE END THEY SEEK." Thus far, I have had evidence of nothing but a purpose to bully and coerce the North. Many of the Secession emissaries to the Border Slave States tell the people they address that they do not really mean to divide the Union, but only to secure what they term their rights—in the Union. Now, as nearly all the people of the Slave States either are, or have to seem to be, in favor of this, the present menacing front of Secession proves nothing to the purpose.

Maryland and Virginia have had no idea of breaking up the Union; but they would both dearly like to bully the North into a compromise. Their Secession demonstrations prove just the same and nothing more.—Tribune, Jan. 21, 1861.

But nevertheless

ious traits of character, field and scattered in many which do not appear peaceful and contented home, must add poverty, as there is no see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rage of children.

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